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New-York Daily Tribung

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861.

No notice can be taken of A non-viscous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion runst be ambenticated by the buneaue address of the writes—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican Electors of the State of New-York, and all others willing to unite with them in support of the Gev ernment and a vigorous prosecution of the war, choose two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in State Convention in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the lith say of September, 1931, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of presenting cardidates o be supported for the offices of Judges of the Court of Appeal, Secretary of State, Controller, Attorney-Coneral, Sinte Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, two Canal Commissioners, and Inspector of State Prisons. By order of the Committee. SIMEON DRAPER, Conferman. of the Committee. SIMEON

National Fast.

A ProcLamation.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, A Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of Public Humiliation, Prayer, and Pasting, to be observed by the People of the United States with Millions columnities and the offician of Serveri annihizations to religious solumnities, and the offering of fervert supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His

himself God for the anery and welfare of these States, His blessings on their arms, and a spedy restoration of peace: And whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and severe the Supreme Government of God, to bow in humble submission to tills of a tisements, to confess and deplore their all a and transpessions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the people of a wishing and to an the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to p ay with all ferrence; and not blion for the purdon of their past of-fenses, and for a blot-ing upon their present and prespective

And whereas, When our beloved country, once, by the blessing of Cod, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with far-tion and civil war, it is peculiarly in for us to recognize the hand of God in this vi-itation, and in accrewful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for His more; -- to pray th we may be spared forther purishment, though justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the resistanlishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country, and that the free timelie been of civil and religious liberty, camed, under His guidance a dila saig by the labers and sufferings of our fathers, may be reasoned in all its original encollence. Therefore, I. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Freeddent of the United States, do appoint the last Thornday to September next as a day of Hamillo tion, Prayer and Fasting for all the people of the Nation, and do carnesis recommend to all the people, and especially to all Ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families-to observe and keep that day according to their several croads and modes of work ip in all hamblity, an with all religious selemnity, to the end that the united prayer. the Nation may assend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blassings upon our own country.

In testingary whereof I have become to set my hundlend caused

the great said of the United States to be affixed, this firth day of August, A. D. 1881, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eligibly-sixth

By the Pre-sident;

Winaran M. Deward, Screenery of State.

Andrew Johnson's Great Speech.

We shall bene', on Monday, Sept. 2, in a tract of twenty-four pages, the Luc Union speech of Androw Johnson of Tenurssee, delivered in the Senate of the United States on July 27, 1861. In this speech Mr. Johnson shows himself a practical

alism," of any design to inf lage upon Southern Conothericanl rights, is utterly and absurdly false. So far from this being true, he shows by documentary evi-dence that the grievance of the S and is the existence of a Republican Government; that they do not mean to to enate my Covernment not in subjection to that interest which finds its model in South Carolina, where a man nust have a fee chaple in ten of his fellowcreatures before he is qualified to be a legislator. The times have brought no clearer and no a ore philosophcal statement of the whole chee than this speech of the Secretor from Tennessee. Its closing appeal for protect in to the loyal men of his own State, when he so nobly represents, should find an answer in the

The Tract should be breedy circulated among Demcerate why have been deceived by Secession newspapere, and all can read it with profit

Price per copy, 5 cents; dozen copies, 40 cents; per handred, \$3; per thousand, \$20. When sent by mail, one cent each and honal must be sent to prepay postage. Address THE THIBURE, New-York.

We are glad to learn that the Secretary of War man Proceed the stoppinge of all tengraphic dispatches for points south of Kentucky.

The special of the H. s. Joseph Holt of Kentucky, delivered in Boston on Tuesday evening last, together with the remarks of the Hon. Edward Everett on the same occasion, will be found in full on another page.

THE LAYEST WAR REWS. We have additional details from the battle at Sphinersville, Va., in the Kanawha Velley, of which we had the simple amountement in our paper of peacerday. The affair was one of the most brilliant which the country has yet seen, and meater as are the particulars, they are full enough to excite the cuthustasta of those who read. On the 25th the 7str-Ohio Regiment, Col. Tyler while quietly breaktasting, their buggage train being about three miles in their rear, were anddeniy surrounded by a force of robe's, supposed to be communed by Gen. Ployd, numbering 3,000 infantry, 400 envalry, and having 10 guns. The attack on the Ohio boys was made on both flunks and in front simultaneously. After a brave fight, lasting some time, Col. Tyler, finding the enemy too strong for him, ordered the approaching beggage train to be turned back toward Gauley bridge. The regiment, numbering only 900 men then fought their way out of the force that with such fearful odds hemmed them in, making terrible havec among the Rebels. The number of our killed we have not learned; the missing number 200. The loss on the side of the Rebels must have been very great, as the slaughter was

tremendons. Tuesday night was a rather exciting one for our troops on the other side of the Potomac, in Virginta. The ermy was under arms during the whole makes, from the xandria to the Chain Bridge.
The enemy advanced along the entire line in con-

siderable force, and drove in the picket guards; their purpose was, however, apparently only to make an extended reconnoissance. In one of the outpost skirmishes, five of the New-York 38th, the Scott Life Guard, were killed. The pickets at Cloud's Mills were driven in, and 500 bushels of grain were seized. The picket guard at Munson's Hill was surrounded and fired on, resulting in the killing of one man and the wounding of six others. Near Ball's Cross Roads two companies of the New-York 23d Regiment were attacked by several hundred Rebels, and one was killed. It is thought that the enemy is advancing toward Alexandria by the Orange and Alexandria road. The New-Jersey Brigade is occupied in felling trees across the Leesburg turnpike. The Rebel lines extend ten miles, and are drawing near our army. Everything indicates that stirring news is to be expected from Washington at any hour. Of one thing all may be certain, however-that the National army is strong, efficient in its men, well officered, and directed by a General who is equal to the emergency.

From Memphis, we learn that a battle is reported as having taken place on Tuesday, at Cape Giradeau, in which the Rebels were vietorious; much excitement was occasioned at Cairo, but no particulars have reached us.

An order from the War Department, published this morning, provides for the recruiting of the several regiments in the service, in order to keep their ranks full; it also directs that such of the soldiers as have been taken prisoners by the Rebels, and released on parole, shall be discharged from the service.

A million dollars have been placed in the bands of the Barings in London, subject to the drafts of our Ministers abroad, for the purchase of arms. .

The Sheriff of Fairfield County, Conn., yesterday took down a Secession flag which had been raised there by the "Peace" party. A recent law of the State authorizes this scizure. Prudential Committees are forming among the citizens of that State for the purpose of stopping these Secession demonstrations.

EUROPEAN INTEREST IN OUR GREAT STRUGGIE.

"What the Americans call freedom, but what we call democracy," says The London Times, in its remarkable leader of the 12th copied into our last, "does not show to advantage at this critical time. The theories attributing immeasurable superiority to republican forms of Government have all been falsified in the plan-"est and most striking manner." And The Times goes on to state that it is the fact that American institutions have been extravagantly and persistently lauded, and commended for British imitation, by John Bright and what is called the Manchester school of Rudical politicians who "did netually succeed in impart ng now and then " n trans-Atlantic amnek to the policy of the " British Government," which barbs the arrows now so pleutifully sped at us. We do not speak of this in a spirit of complaint. It is all in the way of business. The devotees of Monarchy and Aristocracy have been bothered for a generation by the growth and greatness, still more by the security and order, of "the Model Republic." This country has presented an example of general tranquillay as well as general prosperity and plenty of light taxes, small public debts repeatedly paid off, and nearly every thing else calculated to gravel a champion of hereditary rulers and legislators. With scarcely the skeleton of an Army, with no State-paid priesthood, no Passport system, with no Pelice but in cities, and none of much account even there, we have enloyed a very general exemption from seditions and an atter immunity from civil wars for nearly seventy years. In short, we have enjoyed more liberty at less cost, and evinced more general thrift and man, relying more upon faces than upon arguments. at less cost, and evinced more general thrift and He goes by the record, and shows by chapter and contentment, then any other great nation of verse, by article and line, that the allegation of the | modern times. And, as the spectacle of our Secessions's, and their Northern friends of the Richmond and Caracr school, of any "Northern section much to do with lighting the fires of Revolution much to do with lighting the fires of Revolution in Bourbon France, whose soldiers carried home a love of that liberty they had sided us to achieve, so our trismphant example was silently but irresultibly winning over Europe to a conviction of the essential and practical excellence o republican institutions.

> In a few mouths, as by mag e, all is changed. A great rebellion transforms our quiet into convalsion, our security into apprehension, our arosnerous industry and thrift into stagnation and wide-spread bankruptey. Ours has suddenly ceased to be "the Model Republic;" it has become a gigantic chaos, a land scourped by trea on, black with confingention and spooking with blood. Brother is in arms against brother, neighbor at dendly feud with neighbor, over an area of thousands of square miles. If one selfcomplacency nod pride have been excessive, their shastisement is signal and emphatic. Never before was a great nation so suddenly brought law: nover was the patrioticm of a people ex-

posed to a more searching ordeal. That the champions of Privilege and Caste in the Old World should take or situation as a text and reach from it a very different sermon from that which has been so often dinned into their reluctant ears by their radical cotemporaries, is as natural as life. Why should they not do it? Why should we! take offense at their doing it? True, it is not the the Minie arm and the Enfield and Sharpe's democratic but the aristocratic element in our justitations-the dead fiv in our obstment-that as subjected us to our manifold disasters and humiliations, but this is no part of the case of the partisans of Eccopean "Order," and they feel no obligation to recognize it. And besides, if they did, they would still triamphantly ask, "Where is the strength, the inherent energy, in your bonsted institutions, to put down treason and armed rebellion? Admit all that you urge as to the origin, the responsible cause, of your troubles, why do even not fall on the rebels in overwhelming force, s justend of allowing them to outnumber you on every battle-field ?" To all which we can as yet

Let us distinctly understand, then, that every goveroment and every interest that either dreads or hates the progress of Liberty and Equal ty sympathizes with the rebels in our life-and-death struggle. Despotism, whether political or other, nderstands that Jeff. Davis & Co. are fighting its battle, and heartily desires his triumph. Individuals are often better than the organizations to which circumstances have attached them; but whoever really and intelligently desires that the shadow should recede on the dial of Human Progress-who sighs for the good old times when the poor were uneducated and believed as they were required by their betters-when the masses were but counters with which kings and nobles played their gallant game-when Religion was an affair of State and the Rights of Man unheard | Bristol, Hull, London, and Liverpool merchants,

of-is in heart with the "Confederate" traitors. and believes that the American Union has lasted quite long enough.

Let us consider it settled, therefore, that most European Powers will recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy at the earliest moment in which they can do so with decency, and that they will quietly render it all possible aid and comfort." Why not? Must they not prefer two Swedens to one Russia on this coninent? Must they not wish their subjects to believe that democracy has been fairly tried in America, and that the result is a disastrous failure? Must they not often have occasion to say, " All this seems very specious; but it was tried in 'the Model Republic,' and we all know the result?" Must they not quietly bless the hour when Slavery crawled into our Eden to blast and ruin it? Let us understand that we have just so many well-wishers abroad as desire the success of our fathers' great experiment of Law-guarded Liberty, and we shall be shielded from sore disappointments and prepared to meet with equanimity some of our gravest trials.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The tabular statement of the operations of the Navy Department, to be found on another page, will be read with interest by the public. When the present Secretary of the Navy took charge of his department there were in all the ports of the North but four small vessels, carrying twentyfive guns. Treachery had done its work as effectually on the water as on the land. Our war-ships were scattered over the globe, and the rebellion brought the necessity of creafing a navy from the very bottom. The difficulty was enhanced by the want of legislative authority for extraordinary action, beyond the legal powers of the Secretary, and the precedents of his department. It was vastly enhanced, too, be the tough resistance presented by routine. To suddenly create a navy was simultaneously to recreate a navy department.

Before Congress met the Secretary of the Navy purchased as many vessels as was deemed expedient by the Administration, and ordered the construction of twenty-three gunboats, for block ading service in the shallow waters of the Southern coast. The ink was not dry on the President's signature to the bill giving money and authority for the purchase of additional ships, before Committees were appointed in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and another sent to the Lakes, to buy forthwith vessels suited to the wants of the Navy. Every one of the Government yards was immediately worked to its utmost capacity. Several private yards were taken to hasten the alterations necesary to be made in the case of every vessel purchased. The most of our readers are not aware that merchant ships, the best of them, are not sufficiently heavy in their timbers and fastenings to stand the discharge of large guns, without becoming in time, as a boatswain expressed it to us, "as rickety as an old bedstead." About eight thousand workmen were employed within a week after the adjournment of Congress, in the several Navy-Yards; and there was not an idle Constructor, Ordnauce Officer, or Marine Engineer, left anywhere within the Government reach. A difficulty was encountered by the Department at the start, that was not anticipated, and which the public has been unable to comprehend. Of all the maritime peoples in the world, it was supposed that we eminently could extemporise a steam navy-that we possessed in our propellers, sione, a fund of vessels from which we could draw at will and without exhaustion. But the condition of sea service for the Navy is, that the vessel must be strong enough to carry her armament and to endure her armament-that her engine must be strong in whole and in parts-and that both vessel and engine must be strong enough to remain at sea without repair for long periods of time. The deect in nearly all the propellers which were examined by the Purchasing Committees, was weakness of frame and machinery for war purposes, and consequent latent liability to be disabled and to be suddenly obliged to quit work and return to port for repairs. This was the ease with even the best of the Lake Eric proreflers. Of side-wheel stermers, and those having walking beam engines, and whose frames were strong enough for the duty, there were plenty. But their liability to being disabled in their propelling power, by its visible exposure to shot,

constituted an objection to their use. Another difficulty was encountered by the Department. Policy as well as prejudice required that the war vessels should be armed with modern cannon-particularly the zifled. These had to be made. The large guns, 50pounders and upward, were wanted most. The machinery to get these out had to be made and set up, before their manufacture could even commence. And nithough the establishments for making these cannon are run night and day, the guns counct be made as fast as the vessels are got ready. No delay would have taken place in arming the vessels, immediately after the carpenters were out of them, if the old-smooth-bore, ordinary range guns had not fallen utterly into distavor with sailors, as the old furbianed musket was rained for the use of the volunteers by rifles. And the shallowness of the Southern waters and the possession of rifled cannon by the Rebels, afforded an excuse for the unwillingness of paval officers to go to sea without the modern long range guns. All that can be said upon this point is, that a Rebellion falling upon us as sud dealy as lightning, found us unprepared to suppress it-and that the delay in suppressing it on the seaboard has been occasioned by the movita-

ble delay of getting ready to suppress it. But the Secretary of the Navy, has examined and purchased 78 vessels, has examined and chartered 10 more, has placed 23 gunbosts and 8 steam shops of war on the stocks, and got the engines for all of them well in hand, is now "fitting out" 25 vessels, has called home from all quarters of the globe our scattered war ships, has captured over 80 vessels while running our blockade, and has gathered upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts a squadron of 59 ships, and placed in the Potomac another of 25. This is a great work; yet the impatience of sickened and suffering Commerce has brooked no postponement of its imperious wants. It demanded instantly to be provided with safety and profits; and, in the nature of things, sufety and profits could not instantly be given. Creation is a work of time. What the rebel privateers have done against the good name of our Navy Department, the New-England privateersman did for the British Ministry in 1812-13. They drove the

frantic with the loss of ships and cargoes, and set them to howling for the lives, as well as the official resignations, of the public servants who were not prepared for the downpour upon British commerce of American privateers. But would privateering now against British ships on the coast of Spain be a profitable enterprise t Will it be a profitable or a possible enterprise against American commerce on the United States coasts or in the West Indies three months from now

SURMISSION TO JEFF. DAVIS.

What means peace? is a question asked, at this moment, with much more anxiety at the South than at the North. As it is difficult to us to make real to ourselves even the fact that war, with much of its devastation and many of its horrors, seriously exists a few hundred miles south of us, so is it impossible for us to conceive of the character of that power with which we are contend ng. But it is not so with those at the seat of war-with the Virginian, who has fled in terror from the presence of an army in possession of his houses and barns, his fields and crops, his horses and cattle, or with any Southerner whom the tyranny of this insurrection has driven from his home. Each in his different circumstances has been taught, by events sounding to us almost like tales from some other time and country, the hardships of war, and the inexpressible bitterness of the despotism which has been established over him. It depends upon ourselves not only whether we shall ever suffer this latter dispensation, but whether we shall relieve those who are now under its dire oppression

A few days ago two gentlemen arrived in this city from a Southern State, having made a journey of many hundred miles, and of some risks, to ask of the North this simple but significant question: "WHAT DO YOU MEAN TO DO?" With them it is a very vital question, and one which they may well be pardoned for asking. They had been led to believe by certain Northern newspapers that have been permitted to circulate at the South, by certain seemingly authoritative documents emanating from Democratic committees, that there is no unanimity at the North for the war, that the call for peace is growing louder and louder, and that there is among us great empathy for the party which is among them in rens against the Government. They come then to get an answer to this very vital question: " What do you mean to do ?"

By our answer they will shape, if they can, their future conduct; they will learn, at all events, their future fate. With them, peace means this and this only-Summission to JEFF. DAVIS. There are among us many people who believe that for forty years the North has been in an attitude of subserviency to the dominant power of the South, that this generation has grown up trained to habits of political obedience, unused to the exercise of independent thought and of moral courage, and therefore slow and over cautious where the ready and reckless courage of the soldier is an imperative necessity; but bowever true this may be, if even truer than we may of us dare believe, we do not, and we cannot know, as a Southern Union man knows, what submission to Jeff. Davis means. All that the most rampant pride of a successful rebellion, all that the most insolent assumption of uncontrolled and irresponsible power, all that unbridled passion, ali that an unquenchable thirst for wealth and place, all that the love of revenge, all that resentment for a baffled purpose, though only for a time, all that a conqueror merciless and drunk with unexpected and almost incredible success can demand of the conquered, will that submission require of us. The reign of ruffianism which pow asserts itself against protest, and even against force, at the South, will be, when the loyal South is made over to Jeff, by an act of peace, the law of society and of the statutebook. A very large proportion, if not a majority of the people will be delivered over, bound and helpless, into the hands of a fee of their own household, exasperated by opposition and hungry for revenge. With us all this, even when we contemplate it as possible, is as a thing afar off. With them it is a danger imminent, the nature of which the events of their daily lives impress upon them but too truly. They may well ask, What do you mean to do?"

And they ask it, not in apprehension merely, but as a guide to their own conduct. They say, and with good reason, if the white-feather party of the North is strong enough to compel submission to Jeff. Davis under the specious name of peace, then it would be worse than folly in us to make bad matters worse by coming out in favor of the Union. Our condition is bad enough at best, and though we are quite ready to accept the immediate penalty of organizing and taking the field on behalf of the Union, we are not willing to do so if we are to be betrayed hereafter by the treachery of the North into the bands of our worst enemy. If you mean to abandon the position you have taken of asserting and standing by the Constitution and the laws under compulsion of a minority of a minority, let us know it, and we will make terms in time for ourselves. If, on the other band, you mean to stand by us, who, after all, are the greatest sufferers in this conflict, give us assurance to that effect, and we will stend by you. But in that case there must be no paltering or falter ng; no base and cowardly submission to this tyranny, which is to us already a most fearful

reality. Such substantially is the talk of the Southern gentlemen to whom we have alluded; and in others from different parts of the South, though not coming as these two did with a spe cial question seeking a special solution, we find the same spirit. "Assure the Union men of the South," they say, "that we " may depend in the North, and we are with " you." They seek that assurance in the energy of the Government, in the suppression of trea son, not at the South only, but at the North also, and in a manifestation of a determined spirit on the part of the people. To convince them of our earnestness it must be officially and unofficially of such a nature as to assure them that the number of those among us base enough to ask for submission to Jeff. Davis, or peace on my other terms than the surrender of traitors to the positive punishment that must await many of them, and the possible mercy that may await a few, is a number so small that they may dismiss all fear in regard to any influence they can

We learn that the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson will address a Union County Mass Meeting of the citizens of Tompkins County, N. Y., at Ithaca, on Saturday, Sept. 7, at noon. Let there be thousands to hear him. A PSYCHOLOGICAL FACT.

Different animals are moved, in times of danger, by different instincts, some fighting, some running, some using such offensive means to keep off an enemy as nature has endowed them with. Instinct certainly is a great matter, and is as unmistakable in its workings in men as in beasts, for among men. also, some, when in danger, fight; some run; some lie, and cozen, and resort to other disreputable and offensive methods of warding off or escaping from the apprehended peril. And, as it would not be difficult to classify the men who, under certain circumstances, would resort to certain crimes, so it would be equally easy to show that a common instinct would prompt them all, the moment a penalty seemed imminent, to take at once to some common

The times present us a case in point. Could there have been predicted, for intsance, to a skillful psychologist, last Winter, the events of the ensuing Spring and Summer, and he had been asked to designate what well-known journals in this city and State would prove treacherous to the cause of constitutional liberty, and faithful, with more or less cunning and earnestness, to the man-selling oligarchy that has ruled us so long, and is now in arms to continue that rule, he would have had little difficulty in naming them one by one. Certain attributes of character, of temperament, of bluntaess of moral sense, of lively though blind devotion to self-interest, of natural proclivity to submit to the rule of a master-qualities by which certain journals had always been islustrated-would have pointed them out as certain to be distinguished by their devotion to treason, and their sympathy with traitors, whom hitherto they had always served with unawerving and unquestioning faith. However that devotion might be rendered; whether with an undisguised vindictiveness, or as a sly and hypocritical service, the end would be the sameto serve with that fidelity which Slavery is apt to engender, that which they had always looked to as the governing class, in spite of any appeal to the love of law and of liberty which the circumstances of the time might make. They could not comprehend the duty of upholding what seems to them a rebellion against their rightful

At last the class is beset with a common danger which threatens them more or less intimately according to the frankness or the cunning with which they have aided the work of treason. But the peril, remote or near, impels them, with a common instinct, to a common defense. It is curious to obeserve how here, at Albany, in Connecticut, at the West, in Maine, the moment the Government proposes to take some notice of the mischievous influence of the most malicious of these journals, they all cry with one voice, Not us! not us! but those other newspapers! The most timid of all creatures, and the, proverbially, most dishonest of all the lower animals will double, when pursued, on their own track, to throw off the pursuers. So, also, with these journals. Their object is to cover up their own conduct by finding fault with others, and endeavoring to show that their opposition to the Government-made, as they are careful not to state, that they may aid its enemies in their efforts to undermine and overthrow it-is harmless and mild, while the mischief has been done by men who have criticised now and then the policy, or some single act, or some single officer of the Government, not from enmity thereto, but from the fear that it needed to be more vigorous

in its own defense. So remarkable is this instinctive upanimity in all these journals which are openly or secretly in sympathy with the insurrectionists, and sometimes in their pay, it may be taken as an infallible rule that a newspaper that attempts to ustify itself by efforts to prove that it is not so bad as well-known loyal journals, or a newspaper which the coercion of public opinion alone has kept decent, that strives to turn public attention away from itself by directing it toward On the other hand, the Hon. Joseph Holt, in journals against which it conceives there may some prejudice, temporary or otherwise, are themselves conscious of the imminence of peril and of how certainly, if they had their descrts, the penalty would fall on them.

PEACE MEETINGS.

Need we repeat that all meetings called under the white flag of Peace at this time, when the Government is preparing for a decisive blow at rebels and traitors, when the vast majority of the people are seriously and calmly bent upon restoring the integrity of the Republic and establishing the idea of constitutional liberty throughout the world, mean nothing less than acquies cence in the wicked heresy of Secession? They insult the reason, the pride, the manhood of an overwhelming majority. They as richly deserve the peaceful rebuke that can always be adminis tered by a majority, as the spy in camp deserves to be shot down. The unfurling of the white flag at the North is of a kind in motive with is introduction into our military lines at the South. Whenever the Rebels suspect an import ant movement against them, whenever they be lieve that justice is hastening to overtake them, they use the emblem of amity to conduct them nto new positions of successful resistance. Whenever the political backs are made conscious of a peculiar danger of a great people's unanimity, whenever they feel great loyalty and great faith in the air, it is in the sheep's clothing of the peacemaker they try to steal away the consciences of men and work their own wretched

The Secessionists of Monmouth County, N. J., hold a White-Feather meeting this afternoon at Middletown, when that highly influential chevalier, Thomas Dunn English, will make a speech, and preach treasonable submission very much as Cornwallis preached it on the soil of old Monmouth in 1778, until one GEORGE WASHINGTON persunded him to leave. The nutton is in a struggle for its very existence; yet almost in sight of a revolutionary battle-field, the Tories of 1861 propose to counsel together, and take steps to "oppose the Administration" in this perilous strait. It is of such men that George Washington wrote to Gov. Trumbull, saying: "Would it not be prudent to seize those Tories who have been, are, and we know will be, active "against us? Why should persons who are preying upon the vitals of their country be suffered to stalk at large while we know they will do us every mischief in their power ?"

We understand that the loyal citizens of the neighborhood propose to be present at this meeting to support the cause of the Union and the Government by all proper means. They request that all New-Jerseymen who desire to join them in an effort to maintain the honor of the State will endeavor to be present. The steamer Thos, P. Way leaves the foot of Robinson street, et 6 and 10 o'clock this morning, for the ground where the meeting is to be held. At Port Mon mouth passengers are transferred from the boat to the cars, and leave the train at Middletown Station, where carriages will be in waiting to

take them to the ground. A "Peace"-Meeting was announced to be held this day at Newtowa, L. I., but the projectors of it, at a late hour, became convinced that they were not supported by the majority of the peo-ple in their district, and were led to fear that the meeting would not be a successful affair in the sense they hoped, and it was indefinitely

postponed.

The man would not err who should assign to GEORGE W. CLINTON of Buffalo, a most honorable place among the Democrats of New-York Not that he has been a favorite among the cunning demagogues of the party who gather at Albany and direct the political machinery of the Central Railroad, but the people have always known him to be honest, able and patriotic. In a letter to the business men of Erie, Pean.

Judge Clinton expresses bimself concerning the war in a style worthy of an American citizen.

We quote his principal sentences:

"There cannot be prosperity for a people whose honor is tarnished and who are destinute of against patriotism. These are times that try men's souls, and we ought not to be surprised that some will not bear the trial. There can be no peace without vindication of the Union, and the Union can be maintained only by the sword. I doubt not but that a very large proportion of our fellow-citizens of the Rebellious States ato, in secret, pray-ing for the success of our arms. They lock to us to deliver then from the tyranny of a military despotism. Pennsylvania has bottle horself most nobly in til great cris's; and, had I been called upon to distinguish between its portions, and to select that which would prove foremost in the career of loyalty and value I about at once howersmod Erie. I cannot be mistake valor, I should, at once, howersmoot safe. I cannot be mistakes as to the spirit of its people. The readulatences of triumpinia the last war—the second war of independence—which custer around and hallow it, are not necessary, I am confident, to nerve your people in our great struggle to perpendent the liberty and conserve the glory which our fathers wen in the wars of 1776 and

-Judge Clinton has nothing here of that wretched slang about the great duty of first aunihilating the Republican party before joining in the work of putting down the Rebellion, with which the politiciaus of The Albany Atlas school so much abound. He evidently prefers the integrity and honor of the nation to the elevation of any set of men to office. How different from the Soft managers and their adherents.

If the conduct of The London Times, like that of another class of bulties, were subject to the impartial scrutiny of an umpire, most of the blows upon which its thunderous reputation is based would be pronounced foul. It is now complaining bitterly that its correspondent, Mr. Russell, has never, in the course of his connection with that journal, been so ill-treated, or subject to so much adverse criticism, as in the United States. But the incident upon which its particular complaint is founded occurred in New-Orleans, which has not for months been recognized by The Times as belonging to the United States. Whenever anything laudatory has to be said of the South, The Times always pays the compliment to the "Confederate States;" whenever ill-humor and invective bave to flow, the "United "States" must receive them. This is not very damaging, to be sure, but it discloses the real spirit in which it treats the affairs of this courtry. The Times's astonishment that Mr. Russell's letters from America should be more closely criticized than those he wrote when in Russia and India is rather comical. What sort of familiarity does The Times suppose the Cossacks and Sepoys ever had with Mr. Russell's letters, and what species of criticism would it have looked for from those sensitive races?

The Albany Atlas and Argus bitterly denounces all interference with the treasonable press. The Hon. Ben Wood himself is not more zealous for the right to defend Treason and Secession than is this leading organ of the Soft Democracy "disloyalty in the midst of us is one of the worst obstacles to the success of the Union eguse, and that he rejoiced in the late decided measures of the President to subdue this ele-"ment of weakness. It was in ain to toil at "the pumps while men were kept on board " boring holes in the bottom of the ship."

-Waich expresses the sentiment of the great body of Democrats in New-York-the organ of the office-seekers at Albany or the patriot of

The following paragraph from Mr. Russell's last letter to The London Times is of sufficient importance to warrant its reproduction:

"I went into the private department of the Post-Office the other day, and found there a gontleman busily ougaged in sorting etters at a dock. The last time 1 met him was at diener with the Commissioners of the Confederate States at Washington, and i was rather surprised to see him sow in the raction of the Post Office, within a few fact of Mr. Divir, of the scapes and of Ab dition face. Said be, 'I am just looking over the letters liere to pick out some for our Surthern friends, and I for wird them to field owners as I find them; and if the excellent as decate offeet I am in error."

-We trust this subject will receive due atteution here and elsewhere.

Dean Richmond, Peter Cagger & Co. propose to carry on the war with liberal offers of peace. that is to say, of Compromise and concession to the armed Rebels. The Hon. Joseph Holt says that such a word can now only be " uttered by " disloyal lips, or those in the interests of Rebellion. So long as Rebels have arms in their hands there is nothing to Compremise but the " henor and integrity of the Government." All true men will be found on the side of Holt, contending against Cogner, Richmond, and all other advocates of Treason and Distution.

Democratic Since Convention. At the Democratic Convention for the 1st Assumbly District of Ontario, held here to-day, S. H. Parker and J. M. Palver were chosen delay at to the State Convention for the state Convention of the St

Political.

Pure paragram, Wadnesday, Aug. 23, 1861;

The Democratic County Convention to-day nomimatest Refert Ewing for Sheriff, and a straight ticket
for all city officers.

Fire at Freeport, III.

CRICAGO, Wedthcolor, Aug. 25, 1881.

A fire at Freeport, III., to-day, destroyed Waddle's lumber yard, and E. H. Hide's warehouse. Loss \$3,000

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION OF POWDER MILLS FYEA MEN KILLED, - We learn by Wm. A. Cromwell, mailnagent on the Botton and Maine Railroad, that the extensive Powder Mills, four in number, at New-Durham, N. H., were blown up yesterday afternoon, at about 21 o'clock, instantly killing five operatives in the mills. The explosion was terribe, javing the earth for miles around, and even shaking the tools on the betches in the machine shop of the Coclece Railroad at Alton Bay, a discance of eight miles. The mills, of which John E. Bickford, of Dever, in agent, and a large contract from Government.